(ख)से (च) भारत पर न्यूनतम बाजार पहुंच संबंधी अवसर देने का कोई दायित्व नहीं है । ऐसा इसलिये है क्योंकि गैर-टैरिफ उपायों को टैरिफ में परिवर्तित करने तथा उसके तदनुसार न्यूनतम बाजार-पहुंच देने की अपेक्षा उन देशों पर लागू नहीं होती जो इन प्रतिबंधों को अपने भुगतान शेष के कारणों के अथवा "गैट" के अन्य कृषि-स्तर निश्चित प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत बनाये रखते हैं । तदनुसार, भारत ने वचनबद्धताओं की सूची में कृषि में किसी भी प्रकार के न्यूनतम बाजार-पहुंच अवसर देने की बात नहीं रखी है । जहां तक टैरिफों का संबंध है, भारत ने यह बता दिया है कि ये बहुत ऊंचे हो सकते हैं अर्थात प्रायमिक उत्पादों के लिये 100% प्रसंस्कृत उत्पादों के लिये 150% तथा खाद्य तेलों के लिये 300% तक हो सकते हैं ।

गैट में हमारे व्यापारिक सहभागियों ने भारत की अनुसूचियों की जांच करके उन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया है और इनकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं ।

Advantages to Indian Farmers from GATT

6304. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have worked out details of advantages that the GATT would provide to Indian farmers for farm development;

(b) whether any estimate has been made for export of farm products and agriculture produce from the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Uruguay Round results will establish an open, rule based multilateral trading system in which nations can trade in an environment of stability and predictability. They will also create opportunities for India's agricultural exports as many countries will be obliged to reduce their subsidies and establish minimum market access opportunities. The schedules embodying the Uruguay Round concessions were authenticated at Marakesh on 15th April, 1994. These will be got analysed to identify market access opportunities for India.

Effect of Dunkel draft on Prices of Drugs

6305. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the signing of the Dunkel Draft of GATT Agreement, the prices of drugs, particularly-patented drugs are likely to increase manifold;

(b) if so, its likely effect on the implementaion of the National Health Programmes of Health for all by the end of the century schemewise; and

(c) what is the share of patented drugs in the drugs required for various national health schemes like Anti-Malaria scheme, Leprosy eradication scheme; Universal immunisation scheme, AIDS control programme and others;

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Medicines covered by new product patents granted after the coming into force of the new World Trade Organisation Agreement could have higher prices than those not covered by such patents because of the exclusive rights granted under the patent, system. It is however not possible to quantify precisely the extent of price rise that may result from the introduction of products patents because this would depend on various factors like availability of alternative non-patented medicines, the nature and extent of the demand for the medicines, price control measures, etc. The drugs used under the National Health Programmes are not covered by any existing patents.